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We have, then, pretty good evidence that the capacity for intellectual growth is inborn in different degrees, that it is hereditary, and also that it is closely correlated with social status. (p. 66.)

The Nordic race, then, is more curious and less sociable than the Mediterranean. In it the instinct of curiosity is stronger, the herd instinct is weaker. (p. 83.)

We may fairly complete our hypothesis by assuming that the Mediterranean race is constitutionally extrovert, the Nordic race constitutionally introvert. (p. 87.)

Just as that peculiarity which enables a man to become a great mathematician (or a great musician) is certainly innate and hereditary, though we cannot define or conceive in what this hereditary basis consists; so also the development of the highest moral character only proceeds upon the basis of a hitherto undefined innate and hereditary peculiarity. (p. 133.)

We do not know the ethnic composition of the people which produced that [Greek] civilization. It is still a matter of dispute. But we do know that the present population of Greece is in the main of different stock. And history shows that the change or substitution of population took place about the time of the decay of that civilization. (p. 169.)

It is probably impossible at present to write a wholly objective book on the worth of races and strains, and therefore also impossible to pass objective judgment on one. Hence the quotations: though even the selection of these is open to the imputation of bias. Instead of summarizing an evaluation of the volume, the reviewer will therefore express what seemed its outstanding virtue and fault. The virtue is an unusual open-mindedness and courage. No problem is shrunk from; no view pushed aside because it is scientifically unfashionable or heterodox; insufficiency of evidence is fully admitted. The fault is an insistence on driving incomplete evidence to conclusions, which therefore seem affectively predetermined. What is needed for scientific progress on the great problems of race values is not the utilization of admittedly imperfect evidence to reach some verdict—which every man on the street already has—but a critical examination of the gaps, their causes, and the means of satisfactorily filling them; and then the labor of producing new evidence that is worth more.

A. L. KROEBER

Instinct and the Unconscious. W. H. R. RIVERS. Cambridge: University Press, 1920, 252 pp.; second edition, 1922, 277 pp.

While the sub-title to this volume describes it as a contribution to a biological theory of the psycho-neuroses, the author has really

built up a wider system of hypotheses in regard to psycho-physical processes, several of which enter rather directly into social phenomena. The "all-or-none" principle of nervous reaction, and the distinction between protopathic and epicritic functioning, are skilfully interwoven with the concepts of the unconscious, suppression, and suggestion, and with an analysis of instinct. Witting repression and imitation are distinguished from unwitting suppression and "mimesis." The one illustration chosen from the ethnological field, concerning intuition among Melanesians, will probably seem psychologically dubious to most ethnologists. But the book is wide in perspective, keen in definition, and will be important to anthropologists for its bearing on the foundations of their subject.

A. L. KROEBER

AMERICA

Indian Houses of Puget Sound. T. T. WATERMAN and RUTH GREINER. Indian Notes and Monographs, 1921, 61 pp.

Native Houses of Western North America. T. T. WATERMAN and Collaborators. Ibid., 1921, 97 pp.

Types of Canoes on Puget Sound. T. T. WATERMAN and GERALDINE COFFIN. Ibid., 1920, 43 pp.

The Whaling Equipment of the Makah Indians. T. T. WATERMAN. University of Washington Publications in Political and Social Science, 1920, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1-67.

These papers constitute an addition to the knowledge of north-west American material culture, together with a profitable review of several of its phases and some clear interpretations. The two monographs on houses discuss the types and distribution of pit and earth-roofed structures, making almost certain the single origin of the style in North America, although its importation from Asia seems only probable. On the immediate northwest coast this type of house may have prevailed also, but it became superseded by the gabled plank house. In the middle of the coast strip, however, about the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the gabled house was in turn replaced by one of shed type, less well made but attaining to enormous proportions.

In regard to canoes, the conclusion is reached that the shovel-nosed type is the earliest on the North Pacific coast, and was devised for use on inland waters.